Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.
Wednesday, December 14.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a plan for direct taxes.

The petition of Mr. Hill was re-committed to the committee of claims.

The report on the petition of Thomas Lloyd, and Thomas Carpenter, was taken up in committee of the whole. The report contemplates, that each member shall be provided with ——— copies of the debates proposed to be published, at the choice of each member. The report was rejected, 19 members only rising in the affirmative. The report of the committee of the whole against the report of the select committee was agreed to.

The order of the day in committee of the whole, on the draft of an answer to the President's speech was then taken up, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Venable, the word interior in the second paragraph was struck out and the word *western* substituted, so as to read—" and to maintain the tranquility of the western frontier"

Mr. Giles did not approve of the expressions contained in the reported answer to a very important and delicate part of the President's address. The present he said was a very important crisis of our affairs with respect to France. He considered a rupture between this country and France as a threatening danger, and in that view he did not altogether approve of the clause in the report that had relation to the subject. There was some difficulty, he suggested in amending the paragraph; he would therefore offer an amendment more with a view of expressing his objection to the report, that it might, if the committee concurred with him, be re-committed. He wished the house to express unequivocally their wish for a preservation of peace with the French Republic, that was the object of his motion, and he conceived the phraseology of it could be best modified by a recommitment.

His motion was to introduce the words marked in Italics into the following sentence:

"Your endeavours to fulfil that wish, *and by all honorable means to preserve peace and to restore the harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the French Republic and the United States*, cannot fail therefore to interest our attention."

Mr Smith, S. C. had no objection to the amendment. He considered it as merely an amplification of the sentiment already contained in the report. He believed it was the wish of every one to preserve peace; and he could not object to dilating on that subject in the answer, if it was the wish of any one member.

Mr. Ames wished to know whether the motion went to concluding the paragraph with the words above stated, or whether the remainder of it was to stand as in the report.

Mr. Giles suggested that there might be a distinct amendment introduced to the latter part of the paragraph after the present had been disposed of.

Mr. Ames wished the intentions of the members with respect to the whole paragraph might be disclosed at once. He suggested, that it was well that members when they agreed to amplify the first part of the clause should understand what was meant to be altered in the latter part. By the amendment great reliance was to be placed on the French for the maintainance of harmony, and if the last part of the paragraph was to be struck out, none would seem to be placed on ourselves. It might be more patriotic, in the opinion of some gentlemen, to place this great reliance on a foreign nation, and little on ourselves; but for his own part this was not his opinion.

Mr. Giles said that he had no idea of proposing any amendment to the remainder of the clause in any manner connected with the present. He wished the House to express in the first instance unequivocally their sentiments with respect to the preservation of peace, and not leave their opinions on this important head to be deduced by construction. He did not wish this to be done by referring to what the President had expressed; but that the House express their own feelings on the occasion.

He contemplated, he said, submitting another amendment after the present one was decided. Though he conceived no connection between the two, yet he would here, he said, mention it by way of information.—This amendment was to the latter part of the sentence. The drift of it was, by a trifling alteration, to express the reliance of the House on the mutual justice and moderation of the two nations for a continuance of harmony, and not a reliance on the moderation and justice of France only.

The question was put upon the first amendment and agreed to, nem. con. as was also the second amendment.

Mr. Parker objected to the last clause but one in the report in which Americans are made to stile themselves the freest and most enlightened nation in the world. He moved for striking out those words, observing, that though the fact were so, we ought not to be the heralds of our own praise.

Mr. Harper wished to make a motion that would supercede the last. it was to strike out of the latter part of the address, all that part which related to the President's services, talents, virtues, &c. and to substitute one paragraph expressing sentiments of respect for his character much more concisely. We could not catch the words of the substitute, as it was but once read.

Mr. H. observed, that he did not make this motion, because he himself disapproved of any thing contained in the report as it stood; but the substitute he proposed was more simple and concise; and in this way he conceived the sentiments would be expressed with better effect on the public mind, and more suitably to the dignity of the House and of the character addressed. Amplification, he remarked, often diminished the force of expressions.

Mr. Giles said he had objections to several paragraphs of the report; to the whole of it from the sixth clause inclusive. He wished the whole of that to be struck out and the report recommitted, not doubting but that the committee will be able to bring it forward again in a shape more consonant with the feelings of the House, and more agreeable, indeed, to those of the President.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) wished to know whether it would be in order to move to strike out clauses of the report already agreed to.

The chairman decided that such clauses as had not been amended, might be moved to be struck out.

Mr. Harper was opposed to striking out for the purpose of recommitting. Good manners, he said, forbid the house putting off an answer to the President till to-morrow, when it could as well be done to day. The committee of the whole, he conceived, were as well qualified to make any amendment now as ever. When all the parts of a system were to be weighed and balanced, or matter of facts to be collected, a reference to a select committee was necessary; but on the present occasion he could see no such necessity; every information necessary was in the possession of the committee, and they were now as competent to decide on any amendment as they ever would be, and they were as competent to do it as any other committee of a smaller number.

The motion was declared to be on striking out from the sixth clause inclusively, as that motion superceded that of Mr. Harper, as it included more.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) called for a division of the question, so that a separate motion should be put on each paragraph. He was opposed to striking out any expression of the feelings of the house, which he conceived ought at this time particularly to be expressed. He adverted to the address of the house on the re-election of the President and to the glowing language then used;—why should it not be asked, be as glowing on the present occasion.

At this crisis, particularly, the house ought not to be backward. He conceived that no objection to language ought to operate as an inducement to recommit. It was impossible to use such a phraseology as would be perfectly agreeable to every person. 'If the sentiments expressed were not objectionable, he hoped any verbal criticisms would not be deemed a sufficient inducement for striking out and recommitting.

Mr. Giles said he did not object to every sentiment expressed in the portion of the report which he moved to strike out; he had no objection that the address should be complimentary, but wished it to be so within the bounds of moderation and justice.—He would state the parts which he conceived objectionable. He objected to the 6th paragraph, because he conceived it unnatural and unbecoming to exult at our prosperity by putting it pointedly in comparison with the calamities of Europe. It was not necessary to tell persons unfortunately involved in a calamity, that we were so much happier than they. This had no relation with the business of the house.

In the next place, if he stood alone in the opinion, yet he would declare, that he was not convinced that the administration of the government for these 6 years last past had been wise and firm. Indeed he had opposed every measure of theirs respecting our foreign relations, and unless he could be convinced that he had been wrong in that opposition, he could not be made to feel the existence of that wisdom. If the measures of that administration with respect to foreign powers had been wise, we should not have been brought to the present crisis; and want of wisdom and firmness has conducted the affairs of the nation to a crisis which threatens greater calamities than any that has before occurred.

If the report had been so framed as to express a sense of the patriotism, virtue and uprightness of the President, it might have obtained the unanimous vote of the house; but it was not to be expected, that many of the members should so far lose sight of "self respect" as to condemn by one vote the whole course of their own political conduct. If a view was taken, indeed, of our internal situation, it would be seen that circumstances exist not usually attendant on a state of prosperity; public and private credit is shaken, arising in a great degree from the fiscal operations of the administration.

Another sentiment in the report he could not agree in. He did not regret the President's retiring from office. He hoped he would retire and enjoy the happiness that awaited him in retirement. He believed it would more conduce to that happiness that he should retire than if he should remain in office. He believed the government of the United States founded on the broad basis of the people; that they were competent to their own government, and the remaining of no man in office was necessary to the success of that government. The people would truly be in a calamitous situation if one man were essential to the existence of their government; he was convinced that the United States produces a thousand citizens capable of filling the Presidential chair, and he would trust to the discernment of the people for a proper choice. Though the voice of all America should declare the President's retiring as a clamity, he could not join in the declaration, because he did not conceive it a misfortune. He hoped the President would be happy in his retirement, and he hoped he would retire.

He reverted again to that part of the report which declared the administration to have been wise and firm in its measures. He had always disapproved, he repeated, of the measures of that administration with respect to foreign relations, and many members of the house had also, he was therefore surprised that gentlemen would now come forward, and wish him in one breath to disavow all his former opinions without being previously convinced of having been in an error.

For his own part he conceived there was more cause than ever for adhering to his old opinions; the course of events had pointed out their propriety, and if he was not much mistaken a crisis was at hand which would confirm them. He wished that while gentlemen are willing to compliment the President, they would pay some respect to the feeling of others.

He then adverted to the last paragraph but one. Even if the United States were in fact the most free and most enlightened nation in the world, it was no evidence of it, that they should stoop to publishing it themselves. Besides a declaration of that kind had nothing to do with the business of the house.

He next adverted to the sentiment expressed in the same clause "that adulation would tarnish the lustre, &c." and observed that those words introduced in a parenthesis appeared to have forced themselves upon the committee as in fact self-condemning what had been written before in exalted praise of the President.

He concluded by a few remarks on the last clause of the report, which expressed a wish that the President's successors may keep him in view as an example worthy of imitation. It would be time enough, he said, to speak of his successor when he should arrive. His successor he did not doubt when he did come into office would exert his best judgment and abilities for the good of the United States, and would pursue the course without any example.

The objectionable parts of the report he observed were so interwoven with the rest, that he hoped his motion to strike out and recommit would prevail.

Several members spoke after Mr Giles at considerable length. There was no decision.

The committee reported progress and the house adjourned.

TO BE RENTED,

THE Dwelling-house and Lot in Blandford, at present in the occupancy of the subscriber. The dwelling-house is large and commodious.—There are all convenient out-houses on the said lot, for the accommodation of a family. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

S. RUSSELL.

Petersburg, December 20, 1796. 3

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruffell, at their store in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their store in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their store in Brunswick; William Turnbull, at their store in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their store in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their store at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said Company, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the said Company belonging:—And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of such debts to the said Robert Turnbull, as well in cases where the said Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himself individually, or unto himself and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the said Company, as in those cases where the Bonds or Notes, &c are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be possessed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other Specialties, belonging to the said Company (although in the name of said Robert Turnbull) are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

October 10, 1796. tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late store in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the said concern, and to take into their possession all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other Specialties, belonging to the said Company: And the subscribers being exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, the respective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of such debts, to the said William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the several Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be possessed of any papers belonging to the said concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requested to communicate the same to us, and to consider themselves accountable to us only for such papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for
JAMES KING, sen. another Partner.

October 10, 1796. tf

TRANNSYLVANIA LANDS.

THOSE who are desirous of purchasing shares in Henderson and Co's grant, on Ohio and Green rivers and from North-Carolina in Powell's Valley, may hear of a person willing to dispose of the same, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. For Cash the lands will be sold a great bargain, and titles immediately signed—Also 50,000 acres of rich green swamp land for sale, at and near Waccamaw river, in Brunswick county, North-Carolina.

December 16, eo3.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, December 17.

The Speaker informed the House, that the hour was nearly at hand, which the President had appointed for receiving the address of that House in answer to his speech. The members in a body accordingly waited upon the President, at his house, and the Speaker pronounced the following address.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives have attended to your communication respecting the state of our country, with all the sensibility that the contemplation of the subject, and a sense of duty, can inspire.

We are gratified by the information that measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to maintain the tranquility of the western frontier, have been adopted: and we indulge the hope that these, by impressing the Indian tribes with more correct conceptions of the justice, as well as power of the United States, will be attended with success.

While we notice with satisfaction, the steps that you have taken in pursuance of the late treaties with several foreign nations, the liberation of our citizens who were prisoners at Algiers, is a subject of peculiar felicitation. We shall cheerfully co-operate in any further measure that shall appear, on consideration, to be requisite.

We have ever concurred with you in the most sincere and uniform disposition to preserve our neutral relations inviolate, and it is, of course, with anxiety and deep regret we hear that any interruption of our harmony with the French Republic has occurred: For we feel with you, and with our constituents, the cordial and unabated wish to maintain a perfectly friendly understanding with that nation. Your endeavours to fulfil that wish, and by all honourable means to preserve peace and to restore that harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the French Republic and the United States, cannot fail, therefore, to interest our attention.—And while we participate in the full reliance you have expressed on the patriotism, self-respect and fortitude of our countrymen, we cherish the pleasing hope, that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation will ensure the success of your perseverance

The various subjects of your communition will, respectively, meet with the attention that is due to their importance.

When we advert to the internal situation of the United States, we deem it equally natural and becoming to compare the present period with that immediately antecedent to the operation of the government, and to contrast it with the calamities in which the state of war still involves several of the European nations, as the reflections deduced from both tend to justify, as well as to excite, a warmer admiration of our free constitution, and to exalt our minds to a more fervent and grateful sense of piety towards Almighty God for the beneficence of his providence, by which its administration has been hitherto so remarkably distinguished

And while we entertain a grateful conviction that your wise, firm and patriotic administration has been signally conducive to the success of the present form of government, we cannot forbear to express the deep sensations of regret with which we contemplate your intended retirement from office.

As no other suitable occasion may occur, we cannot suffer the present to pass without attempting to disclose some of the emotions which it cannot fail to awaken.

The gratitude and admiration of your countrymen are still drawn to the recollection of those resplendent virtues and talents which were so eminently instrumental to the atchievement of the revolution, and of which that glorious event will ever be the memorial. Your obedience to the voice of duty and your country, when you quitted reluctantly, a second time, the retreat you had chosen, and first accepted the presidency, afforded a new proof of the devotedness of your zeal in its service, and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterised your administration. As the grateful confidence of the citizens in the virtues of their chief magistrate, has essentially contributed to that success we pursuade ourselves that the millions whom we represent, participate with us in the anxious solicitude of the present occasion.

Yet we cannot be unmindful that your moderation and magnanimity, twice displayed by retiring from your exalted stations, afford examples no less rare and instructive to mankind, than valuable to a republic.

Although we are sensible that the event of itself, completes the lustre of a character already conspicuously arrived by the coincidence of virtue, talents, success and public estimation; yet we conceive we owe it to you, Sir, and still more emphatically to ourselves and to our nation (of the language of whose hearts we presume to think ourselves at this moment the faithful interpretors) to express the sentiments with which it is contemplated.

The speculable of a free and enlightened nation offering by its representatives the tribune of unfeigned approbation to its first citizen, however novel and interesting it may, derives all its lustre (lustre which accident or enthusiasm could not bestow, and which adulation would tarnish) from the transcendent merit of which it is the voluntary testimony.

May you long enjoy that liberty which is so dear to you, and to which your name will ever be so dear—May your own virtues and a nation's prayers obtain the happiest sunshine for the decline of your days and the choicest of future blessings. For our country's sake, for the sake of Republican liberty, it is our earnest wish that your example may be the guide of your successors, and thus after being the ornament and safeguard of the present age, become the patrimony of our descendants.

To which the president returned the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

To a citizen whose views were unambitious, who preferred the shade and tranquility of private life, to the splendour and solicitude of elevated stations; and whom the voice of duty and his country could alone have drawn from his chosen retreat; no reward for his public services can be so grateful as public approbation, accompanied by a consciousness that to render those services useful to that country, has been his single aim; and when this approbation is expressed by the representatives of a free and enlightened nation, the reward will admit of no addition. Receive, Gentlemen, my sincere and affectionate thanks for this signal testimony that my services have been acceptable and useful to my country. The strong confidence of my fellow citizens, while it animated all my actions, ensured their zealous co-operation which rendered those services successful. The virtue and wisdom of my successors, joined with the patriotism and intelligences of the citizens who compose the other branches of government, I firmly trust will lead them in the adoption of measures, which by the beneficence of Providence, will give a stability to our system of government, add to its success, and secure to ourselves and to posterity that liberty which is to all of us so dear.

While I acknowledge with pleasure the sincere and uniform disposition of the House of Representatives to preserve our neutral relations inviolate, and with them deeply regret any degree of interruption of our good understanding with the French republic. I beg you, gentlemen, to rest assured that my endeavours will be earnest and unceasing by all honorable means to preserve peace, and to restore that harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between our two nations; and with you, I cherish the pleasing hope that a mutual spirit of justice and moderation, will crown those endeavours with success.

I shall cheerfully concur in the beneficial measures which your deliberations shall mature on the various subjects demanding your attention. And while directing your labours to advance the real interests of our country, you receive its blessings; with perfect sincerity my individual wishes will be offered for your present and future felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PETERSBURG, *Dec.* 27.

The following is a statement of the votes received for President and Vice-President, as they stand between Jefferson, Adams, & Pinckney.

	Jefferson	Adams	Pinckney
Georgia,	4	0	0
South-Carolina,	8	0	8
North-Carolina,	11	1	1
Virginia,	20	1	1
Maryland,	4	7	4
Delaware,	0	3	3
Pennsylvania,	14	1	2
New-Jersey,	0	7	7
New-York,	0	12	12
Connecticut,	0	9	4
Rhode-Island,	0	4	0
Massachusetts,	0	16	13
New-Hampshire,	0	6	6

The Electors of Rhode-Island voted for John Adams and Oliver Ellsworth.

The Electors of Massachusetts gave John Adams 16 votes, Thomas Pinckney 13, Samuel Johnson, (N. C.) 2, and Oliver Ellsworth 1.

The 21st inst. arrived at Norfolk, the Medusa French frigate of 50 guns, commanded by Commodore Barney, and the Insurgente of 44 guns.

LIST of LAWS,
Passed November Session, 1796.

An act for altering the court day and quarterly session of the county of Southampton.

To amend an act, intituled an act, to amend the act for reducing into one, the several acts, concerning the land office; ascertaining the terms and manner of granting waste and unappropriated lands, for settling the title and bounds of lands; directing the mode of processioning; and prescribing the duty of surveyors.

Concerning the special courts of appeals.

Appointing trustees of the town of Fairfax, and allowing the owners of lots therein, further time to build thereon.

Authorising a lottery for the benefit of sufferers by fire in the town of Lexington.

To raise by lottery a sum of money for the use of the New-London Academy.

To incorporate the trustees of an academy in the county of Brunswick.

Concerning Anthony Street.

To alter the mode of appointing and commissioning inspectors of tobacco.

To amend the act, intituled, an act against usury.

To authorise Carter Beverley to build a toll-bridge over the north branch of Rappahannock river.

For selling the lot and ruins of the work house in Elizabeth river parish.

For dividing the county of Ohio.

For altering the court days of the county of Frederick, and borough of Winchester.

Concerning the Potowmack company.

For altering the court day and quarterly session of the county of Powhatan.

Giving further time to the commissioners appointed for surveying and apportioning the lands granted to the Illinois regiment, to execute deeds for the same.

For altering the day of the court of hustings of Alexandria.

For altering a quarterly session of the court of hustings for the city of Williamsburg.

Concerning the tobacco destroyed by the burning of Dixon's warehouse.

To establish a town at the Red Springs.

To amend the act, intituled, an act to amend and reduce into one act the several acts for opening and extending the navigation of Appamattox river.

To amend the act, intituled an act to alter the boundary line of the counties of Botetourt and Montgomery.

To authorise the Potowmack company to employ a certain number of slaves from Maryland for a limitted time.

To repeal the act for altering the quarterly courts of the county of Mecklenburg.

To establish a town on the lands of George Carrington, in the county of Halifax.

To establish several inspections of tobacco.

To alter the time of holding courts in the county of Campbell.

To establish several new ferries, and for other purposes.

To authorise a lottery in the county of Shenandoah.

Concerning certain lands lying in the Northern Neck.

Authorising Peter Caverly to lease out for the benefit of the orphans of David Arell, certain lots whereof he died seized, in the town of Alexandria.

Vesting in Rudolph Huffer a piece of land therein mentioned.

For paying to the administrator and administratrix of Thomas Elder, deceased, the money produced by the sale of his lands, for the purposes therein mentioned.

For cutting a canal from the waters of Elizabeth river to the waters of North river.

For reassessing the lands in the county of Ohio.

For adding part of the county of Bath to the county of Pendleton.

To authorise one or more lotteries in the borough of Norfolk.

Giving further time to build upon and save the lots in certain towns.

To authorise a lottery for repairing certain roads.

Authorising a lottery in the county of Gloucester.

To incorporate the trustees of the charity school of Fredericksburg.

To amend the act, intitled an act for opening and improving the navigation of Quantico creek, in the county of Prince William.

For opening and improving the navigation of Pig river.

Adding to the town of Alexandria certain lots contiguous thereto, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To establish several towns.

To amend the act appropriating money for repairing the road leading from Savage river to Morgan Town.

To amend the penal laws of this commonwealth.

For killing squirrels or crows in certain counties.

Concerning the town of Alexandria.

To amend the act concerning public roads.

Concerning Samuel Griffin.

*** Those persons who were entrusted with Subscription Papers for publishing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requested to lodge them and the Subscription Money received, with William Prentis, Printer, Petersburg, in whose hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.
December 23, 1796.

Petersburg, December 26, 1796.

FOUND in the possession of a Negro, a SADDLE that it is supposed was stolen. The Saddle has been lately new seated, and may be seen at the Printing-Office.

On Monday the 2d of January, if fair, or the next fair day, will be HIRED at Mrs. Armistead's, in Blandford, for 12 months,

A number of Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of John Gilliam, jun. deceased. Bonds with approved securities, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required. The Slaves to be returned well cloathed.

EDMUND HARRISON.
December 23, 1796. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of Dr. Ternan's Stable last night,

A large Bay Horse,

5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, his right hind fetlock white, has a small lump on each shoulder occasioned by being gall'd with harness; he has been a waggon horse for several years; he was raised upon Gulley creek, about 4 miles from Thomas Mootersin's, in North-Carolina. I will give the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, on delivery of the horse, with the addition of 20 dollars for securing the thief.

JOHN M'DOWEL.
Petersburg, December 22, 1796.

John Renaud,

Has just received,

And has for SALE, at his STORE in OLD Street, a few doors below the Little Bridge,

An additional supply of the following

GOODS:

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads.
N. E. RUM in hogsheads and barrels.
French BRANDY in pipes.
Peach and Apple BRANDY in barrels.
Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and Teneriffe WINE.
MOLASSES in hogsheads.
PORTER in hampers.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR. COFFEE.
Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea TEA.
PEPPER and ALLSPICE.
POWDER and SHOT.
NAILS.
Stone, Earthen and Glass Ware.
8 by 10 GLASS in boxes.
Bed Cords and Leading Lines.
PIPES in boxes.
Bar IRON and CASTINGS.
BACON. FIDDLES.
Long and Half BOOTS.
SHOES. Looking Glasses. OIL.
HONEY in demijohns. LAMPBLACK.
RICE. GINGER. NUTMEGS.
SALT, Loose and in Sacks.

ALSO, he has for Sale a small Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine and Fine Cloths, Coating and Halfthicks, Kendal Cotton, Flannels, Striped and Rose Blankets, Callicoes, Irish Linen, Rugs, Men's and Women's Stockings, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ Cash given for Tobacco and Bees-wax.

Petersburg, November 3, 1796. tf

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Luftrings, and Persians.
Table and Tea China, in sets.
Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fresh Teas.
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
Cheese, Chocolate.
Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Blank Bills of Exchange
For SALE at this OFFICE.

For FREIGHT,

THE BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. EAMES,
Lying at Broadway; wants about 200 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to
N. & J. EUSTIS.

Who have juſt received by ſaid Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURGS, and ROLLS; New England RUM in hhds. French BRANDY in pipes—which will be ſold very low. Alſo a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.
Peterſburg, December 19, 1796.

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOHN and EDWARD JEFFERS, at the corner of Bolling-brook ſtreet, where he is opening a very handſome and choice aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon—which he will ſell on moderate terms.
Peterſburg, October 20 1796.

D. Machenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, ſome of which are in ſmall packages, to ſuit country ſtores, and will be ſold at a low advance by the package or piece.
He has alſo come to hand,
Sack and Looſe SALT.
Beſt Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of ſuperior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of firſt quality.
All of which will be ſold cheap for Caſh, produce, or on ſhort credit.
Peterſburg, October 24, 1796. (tf.)

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,
A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.
Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Stoke's ſtore, in Old-ſtreet,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line, either uſeful or ornamental; having ſelected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them on ſuch terms, as muſt render them an object to thoſe who conceive it their intereſt to purchaſe with caſh.
N. B. Country merchants will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.
Peterſburg, Oct 20, 1796. (tf)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bolling-brook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.
Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

John Taylor,

Copper-Smith, from Liverpool.

SENSIBLE of the favors conferred by a generous public, returns his thanks, and begs leave to obſerve, that the numerous orders on hand for ſtrong copper WHISKEY STILLS, are in great forwardneſs, and as he imports the copper very ſtrong, they will be found to be of a very different quality to ſtills in general, and equal to any imported;—the advantages of my improvements, to wit: a *broad bottom, wide neck, large cap*, and *free acceſs* for the *vapour* into condenſation, with my patent worm of copper, covered or lined with pewter, is generally experienced.
A freſh, large, and general aſſortment of thick ſheet copper, with breaſts and bottoms, is daily expected. The treatiſe on diſtillation in general, is ready for the preſs, and will be diſperſed to every purchaſer.
I will ſell my privilege in my patent right, to copper-ſmiths who may wiſh to uſe it, and will proſecute thoſe who may attempt to infringe it, without my conſent in writing. Due attention to all orders by poſt, will be paid. James river tobacco, or other country produce, taken in payment.
RICHMOND, Sept. 14, 1796.
☞ Pewter worms will be ſupplied, if preferred to my patent worms. J. T.

23

At a Quarterly Seſſion Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, adminiſtrator of James Corran, deceaſed, which adminiſtrator is aſſignee of Lewis Burwell, ſurviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceaſed, Complainants,
Againſt
John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the ſaid John Barry, and Daniel Robertſon Defendants.
In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel—It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on or before the ſecond Thurſday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome Gazette, either in Richmond or Peterſburg for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the court houſe door of the county aforeſaid.
A Copy,
Teſte THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLAIR'S SERMONS. [Likewiſe a few of the 2d Vol. for thoſe ſubſcribers who have received but the firſt Vol.]
DE LOLME'S view of the Conſtitution of England, which is compared both with the Republican form of government, & the Monarchies in Europe—neatly bound 6s.
Biſhop SEABURY'S Sermons—2 Vol. 8o. 18s.
BATES on Redemption, 6s.
Vicar of Wakefield, 2s. 3d.
Chriſtian Reſolutions, or thoughts on Religion—by Biſhop BEVERIDGE, 2s. 3d.
Religion of the faſhionable world, 2s. 3d.
Hiſtory of the Pelewites, a new and wonderful nation, lately diſcovered in the Great South Sea, by the ſhipwreck of the unfortunate Capt. WILSON, 1s 3d.
RUSSELL'S ſeven famous Sermons. 1s. 3d.
Thoughts on repentance, by a Clergyman of the Epiſcopal church, 7½d.
LEWIS'S church Catechiſm explained for the uſe of children, recommended by Biſhop MADISON, 9d
MANNERS' 16 Sermons—excellent for poor families, price 1s. 4d.
Friendly Inſtructor, or a Companion for Young Ladies and Gentlemen—warmly recommended by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 9d.
Sure and certain methods of attaining a long and healthy life, by CORNARO, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, 2s 3d.
Sermons on the education of youth—by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 2s. 6d.
The Mourner, or a choice cordial for thoſe who have loſt dear friends, 1s. 3d.
Token for Children, or curious hiſtory of ſome wonderful children, 1s. 3d.
Silvan Letters, 1s.
NELSON'S Inſtructions for young perſons preparing to be confirmed by the Biſhop, 4½d.
Fables for the Ladies, 1s
Golden Cabinet of Secrets—a jewel for families, price 3s.
Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling books, &c. with many pretty little books for children.
ALSO,
A FEW MAPS of the State of KENTUCKY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Town of Peterſburg, a negro fellow by the name of ANTHONY, a bright Mulatto, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, [illegible] any perſon who will ſecure him in any goal, ſo that I get him again.
DANIEL ROBERTSON.
Lunenburg, November 28, 1796. 10t.

Mecklenburg County,

October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marſhall, Plaintiff.
Againſt
Richard Baſkervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which ſaid Henry and Francis are ſons of Henry Moody, deceaſed, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Beufort and Mary his wife, which ſaid Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the ſaid Henry Moody, deceaſed, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceaſed, who was alſo ſon of Henry Moody deceaſed. Defendants.
In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Beufort, and Mary his wife, —Elizabeth Beufort Moody,—and P Moody,—not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel—It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Monday in February next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper in Richmond or Peterſburg, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.
A Copy,
Teſte WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. Cur.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near MONKE'S NECK BRIDGE, in Dinwiddie county, A BLACK SPAID SOW, judged to be three years old, with a crop and ſlit in the left ear. Appraiſed to Forty-Eight Shillings.
CLAIBOURNE WHITWORTH.
November 28, 1796. 1*

To Hire, for the enſuing year,

On Tueſday the 3d January next, before Mr. James Durell's door,

Several likely NEGROES,

BELONGING to the Eſtate of ROBERT COCKE, deceaſed; bond and approved ſecurity will be required.
John Newſum, Adm'r.
December 22, 1796. (2)

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tueſday the 31ſt day of January, 1797, at Cumberland Courthouſe;

NINETY VIRGINIA BORN
SLAVES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—a large proportion of which are valuable field negroes. Bonds payable in 12 months from their date, and to bear intereſt from thence if not punctually paid, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers. Mr. Joſeph Selden, will direct the ſale, and is authorized by me to act on the occaſion.
EDWIN BURWELL.
Richmond, December 8, 1796 tds.

NOTICE.

THOSE who were indebted to the late Hugh Hunter, at the time of his deceaſe, are requeſted to make payment immediately, as the preſſing applications of the creditors, prohibits my giving any indulgence—Such debts, or demands, as are not paid or diſcharged, on or before the firſt day of February next, will then indiſcriminately be put in ſuit, and no other notice than the preſent will be given.
The creditors that have not made known their claims, are deſired to give information of them, by exhibiting a bond or ſpecialty formed on ſuch, or if on ſimple contract, by furniſhing the particulars thereof properly authenticated.
JAMES BYRNE, the only acting Executor of H. Hunter, dec.
December 18, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers to the LIBRARY SOCIETY are informed, that the BOOKS ordered laſt ſpring, are arrived and ready to be delivered to the Members, at the Librarian Office, on the days appointed by the regulations of the Society.
Duncan Roſe, Treaſurer.
Peterſburg, December 18, 1796.

THE annual general meeting of the Members of the Mutual Aſſurance Society, againſt FIRE on Buildings in this ſtate, was held laſt Monday agreeable to the conſtitution, when the tranſactions of laſt year were laid before the Meeting, and approved of by the ſame—they proceeded and RESOLVED that the

POLICIES

Shall immediately be delivered to the Subſcribers, againſt the Caſhier's-General receipt, and that the Caſhier General ſhall demand intereſt on all ſums not paid before the 15th inſtant, December—after which they voted for their officers, when thoſe that had acted laſt year, were unanimouſly elected.
The Delinquent Members are hereby earneſtly requeſted to pay their reſpective Premiums—they will pleaſe to obſerve, that they are not inſured until they have paid their Premiums, and muſt contribute to a loſs that might happen to any that have paid.
WILLIAM F. AST.
Principal Agent.
Richmond, 6th December, 1796.

The principles of the above-mentioned inſtitution, are founded on philantrophy; they all join with an engagement to ſucceur ſuch of them as might be ſo unfortunate to looſe their buildings by Fire; whereby many pay towards a loſs each perſon's ſhare becomes light—therefore the Premiums once paid, will in all human probability be ſufficient to pay the loſſes and expences forever.
N. B. As the above Adverſiement concerns the houſe-owners in general, no doubt the Printers in this State, will inſert the ſame in their reſpective Papers.

WANTED,

AS a Houſekeeper at Batterſea, for the enſuing year, a woman who can be well recommended; wages will not be a material object.
Dec. 19, 1796.
PATRICK WHITE.
N. B. He wiſhes to hire ſix good coopers, and ten or fifteen ſtout negro men, as labourers, for one year. P W.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of William Jones, deceaſed, of Mecklenburg county, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 1ſt of February—That proviſion may be made to liquid the debts; and all thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payments, as no longer indulgence can be given—If not, the debts will be immediately put into the attorney's hand.
WOOD JONES, Executor.
November 19, 1796. 6t. p.

WANTED TO HIRE,

TEN or twelve ſtrong NEGRO FELLOWS, and three plough BOYS, for one, two, or three years. Apply to the ſubſcriber at Hatcher's Run, or at the Vendue Office in Peterſburg.
J. HAXALL.
Peterſburg, December 12, 1796. tf

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.
GEORGE WILSON.
Peterſburg, Dec. 26, 1796.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indiſpenſably requiſite, that the buſineſs carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weiſiger, and John Baird jun and Co. ſhould be cloſed; thoſe who are indebted, are once more requeſted to come forward and ſettle, or pay off their reſpective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will ſettle and receive payments.—Thoſe who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will pleaſe take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unleſs they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.
I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-houſe which commands a beautiful view of the river and ſtreet, with all neceſſary out houſes, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 26 acres—entry will be given at Chriſtmas.
I will alſo rent the ſtore in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weiſiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on buſineſs, and has good lumber houſes; poſſeſſion may be had immediately.
I will diſpoſe of an elegant new chatriot, nubuilder my own eye—the ſprings, axle-trees and iron work, with handſome harneſs for four horſes, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and ſecurity.
JOHN BAIRD.
Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

J. & E. Newcomb,

Have lately received, and now for Sale, at their STORE on Bolling-brook ſtreet,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SUPERFINE and Fine CLOTHS.
Plain and Printed CASIMERES.
Coatings and Halfthicks.
Kendal COTTONS.
FLANNELS.
Striped and Roſe BLANKETS.
An aſſortment HOSIERY.
CALICOES.
Iriſh LINENS.
Chintz SHAWLS.
Bandanna and Muſlin HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk, Cotton and Linen ditto.
And ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.
ALSO, they have for Sale in the
GROCERY LINE,
Weſt-India RUM.
Peach and Apple BRANDY.
CHERRY-BOUNCE.
Sherry, Port and Teneriffe WINE.
PORTER.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.
ALSPICE and PEPPER.
POWDER, SHOT, and SALT-PETRE.
4d, 6d, 8d, and 10d, wrought NAILS.
SALT, &c. &c &c.
All of which will be Sold low, for Caſh, Corn, or Tobacco.
Peterſburg, October 27, 1796. (tf.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail ſhod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.
ROBERT EVANS, jun.
Peterſburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

In order to ſatisfy the creditors of the late JOHN STURDIVANT, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 29th day of December next,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, (with the cropping utenſils thereunto belonging) whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing two hundred and ſix acres by an old ſurvey—this plantation lies about half way on the road leading from Peterſburg to City-Point; there is a good dwelling-houſe, with four rooms below ſtairs and two above, cloſets, cellar, &c. and every other houſe neceſſary for a family; alſo a well incloſed yard and garden, apple and peach orchards, a good ſtill, &c. and a well of excellent water in the yard.—One half of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in hand, and the balance in ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity—an undoubted right in fee-ſimple will be made by
JOEL STURDIVANT, Ex'or.
Prince George, Ceder Level, Nov. 28, 1796.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.
JAMES BROMLEY.
December 12, 1796. (tf)

Three Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 30th of October laſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SALL, the property of Major F. MUIR, of Dinwiddie county; ſhe is about 30 years old. Whoever will deliver ſaid woman to me in Peterſburg, or to Major Muir; or ſecure her in any jail ſo that her owner gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward.
NATHANIEL LEE.
Dec. 15, 1796. (2w)

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

At 12 o'clock this day, the Senate in a body, waited on the President of the United States at his house, when the Vice-President presented the following address in answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of the session.—

We thank you, sir, for your faithful and detailed exposure of the existing situation of our country; and we sincerely join in sentiments of gratitude to an overruling Providence, for the distinguished share of public prosperity, and private happiness, which the people of the United States so peculiarly enjoy.

We are fully sensible of the advantages that have resulted from the adoption of measures (which you have successfully carried into effect) to preserve peace, cultivate friendship, and promote civilization, amongst the Indian tribes, on the western frontiers; feelings of humanity, and the most solid political interests, equally encourage the continuance of this system.

We observe with pleasure, that the delivery of the military posts, lately occupied by the British forces, within the territory of the United States, was made with cordiality, and promptitude, as soon as circumstances would admit; and that the other provisions of our treaties with Great Britain and Spain, that were objects of eventual arrangement, are about being carried into effect, with entire harmony and good faith.

The unfortunate but unavoidable difficulties, that opposed a timely compliance with the terms of the Algerine treaty, are much to be lamented: as they may occasion a temporary suspension of the advantages to be derived, from a solid peace with that power, and a perfect security from its predatory warfare; at the same time, the lively impressions that affected the public mind, on the redemption of our captive fellow citizens, afford the most laudable incentive to our exertions, to remove the remaining obstacles.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force for its protection against foreign insult and depredation, and our solicitude to attain that object will be always proportionate to its magnitude.

The necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures, by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement due to agriculture, by the creation of boards, (composed of intelligent individuals) to patronise this primary pursuit of society, are subjects which will readily engage our most serious attention.

A national university may be converted to the most useful purposes—The science of legislation, being so essentially dependant on the endowments of the mind, the public interests must receive effectual aid from the general diffusion of knowledge; and the United States will assume a more dignified station, among the nations of the earth, by the successful cultivation of the higher branches of literature.

A military academy may be likewise rendered equally important. To aid and direct the physical force of the nation, by cherishing a military spirit, enforcing a proper sense of discipline, and inculcating a scientific system of tactics, is consonant to the soundest maxims of public policy; connected with, and supported by such an establishment, a well regulated militia, constituting the natural defence of the country, would prove the most effectual, as well as economical preservative of peace.

We cannot but consider with serious apprehensions, the inadequate compensations of the public officers, especially of those in the more important stations. It is not only a violation of the spirit of a public contract, but is an evil so extensive in its operation, and so destructive in its consequences, that we trust it will receive the most pointed legislative attention.

We sincerely lament, that whilst the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impressed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in maintainance of all their foreign relationships, our trade should be so harrassed by the cruisers and agents of the republic of France throughout the extensive departments of the West Indies.

Whilst we are confident that no cause of complaint exists, that could authorise an interruption of our tranquility, or disengage that republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but express our deepest regrets that official communications have been made to you, indicating a more serious disturbance of our commerce. Although we cherish the expectation, that a sense of justice, and a consideration of our mutual interests, will moderate their councils; we are not unmindful of the situation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that system of conduct which is compatable with the dignity of a respectable nation, and necessity may compel us to pursue.

We cordially acquiesce in the reflection that the United States under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a most rapid aggrandizement and prosperity, as well political as commercial.

Whilst contemplating the causes that produce this auspicious result, we must acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system and the wisdom of the legislative provisions; but we must be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages to the virtue, firmness and talents of your administration; which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully, devoted to the most arduous services, civil and military:—as well during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement, without our warmest affections and most anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow-citizens at large, the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness, that sensibility and attachment can express.

The most effectual consolation that can offer for the loss we are about to sustain, arises from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your successor, and the United States thus continue to enjoy an able, upright, and energetic administration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

The following is the Reply of the President.

Gentlemen,

It affords me great satisfaction, to find in your address, a concurrence in sentiment with me, or the various topics which I presented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you, an attention proportioned to their respective importance.

For the notice you take of my public services, civil and military, and your kind wishes for my personal happiness, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks.—Those services, and greater had I possessed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement, I saw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, to make the proper choice of a successor: Men who would require no influential example to ensure to the United States "an able upright and energetic administration." To such men, I shall cheerfully yield the palm of genious and talents, to serve our common country: but at the same time, I hope I may be indulged in expressing the consoling reflection (which conscioufness suggests) and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can serve it with purier intentions than I have done, or with a more disinterested zeal.

GEO: WASHINGTON.

Negroes for Sale,

For Cash, or on 12 Months Credit.

Four likely Women, and a Boy of 4 years old. The Women are house-servants of good characters. I shall prefer selling all of them to one person. WILLIAM HAXALL.

Petersburg, December 12, 1796.

☞ If the above are not sold before Friday the 23d inst. they will then be offered at Public Vendue at my Office.

FOR SALE,

THE following LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, belonging to the estate of Thomas Fletcher, deceased, viz.—Part of a lot marked in the plan of the town, No. 59, which said Fletcher bought of H. M'Niel.

Lot No. 53, on the left hand of the road, leading from Harding's store, over Pocohontas bridge.

A lot of ground on Water-street, 15 feet in front, beginning at the east corner of No. 54, and running southerly to River-street.

Apply to HORSBURGH & KENNAN.

Petersburg, December 12, 1796. 3w.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, just docked and trimmed, both mane and forelocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.

AUG. DAVIS.

Richmond, November 22, 1796.

TO BE HIRED,

To the highest Bidder,

At Mr. James Durell's tavern, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1797,

Several LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of men and women. Bond and security will be required.

ANN FIELD.

Petersburg, December 13, 1796. 3tp.

Joseph T. Blanchard,

Has just received, and for SALE, at his STORE in OLD-STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.

WEST I. Rum,	Powder and Shot,
N. E. ditto,	Race and Ground Ginger,
Peach and Apple Brandy,	Copperas,
Molasses,	Pepper and Allspice,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	Nutmegs,
Chocolate,	Cinnamon,
Coffee,	Mace and Cloves.
Soap,	
Loose and Sack Salt,	

Also a small invoice of COTTON CARDS assorted—the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

To be Leased,

To the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 28th December, for the term of three years from the first day of *January* next,

The *Town Wharf*, with all the benefits arising therefrom under the regulations of the Common-Hall. The Wharf to be kept in repair, and returned in good order. Bond and approved security will be required, by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling at the Office of the Printer hereof,

The *Virginia & North-Carolina* ALMANACK,

For the year 1797.

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleasant situation of which is so well known, a description is thought unnecessary.

The Land may be divided in such a manner as to suit the purchasers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be disposed of. There is on this Land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above stairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation, and with a small repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchase money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaser, and any reasonable credit given for the balance—but a generous discount will be made for all cash paid.

On the 4th Tuesday in January next, will be exposed to sale on the above premises, for one half cash, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages—The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of six months, with the plantation utensils—And for cash or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.

All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will be obliging enough to wait the above period, when their separate demands shall be nearly or full paid.—Those who do not choose to be thus lenient, will please notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment.

FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.